THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 459. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Insolvent Estate of R. A. BRINE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 4 *per cent*, will be paid on the Claims filed in this Office against the above Estate. Applications and Receipts to be addressed "H. B. M.'s CONSUL" with "R. A. BRINE & Co.'s Estate" in the corner.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. B. M. Consul.

Brit'sh Consulate,
Shanghae, 3d May, 1859. 14my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re MICHAEL DOYLE *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re BENG TIACK *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.

tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires on the *30th instant*.

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after the *1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

tf Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

MR. ADOLPH VOGLT is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.

30jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

MR. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " "	6	"
Twelve do., " "	7	"

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BONUS YEAR.

SPECIAL attention is directed to the advantage of joining the Company on *or before 25th May* 1859, as the SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place at that date.

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen on the business of the Company since *25th May* 1854, when the last Division took place.

TO ENTITLE PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DIVISION, proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agents at Home or Abroad, *on or before 25th May* 1859.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present Income is *Ninety-five Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum.*

Subscribed Capital—*One Million Sterling.*
Constituted by Act of Parliament.
Agencies in all the Colonies, where Premiums are received and Claims settled. 21my

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as AGENTS of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any port of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai*.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae. 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 7th February, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, *&c., &c.*

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & PELTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godowns lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. For particulars apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOTTERY.

200 SHARES, AT 10 TAELS EACH.

FIRST PRIZE.—Self-acting Orchestrion, by "Imhoff" 6 Barrels. Playing Operatic Music, Polkas, &c.

SECOND PRIZE.—French self-acting Organ. 10 Barrels. Playing National Airs, &c.

THIRD PRIZE.—12 Air Musical Box.—"Nicole Frères."

FOURTH PRIZE.—12 Air Musical Box.

FIFTH PRIZE.—6 Air Musical Box.—"Nicole Frères."

SIXTH PRIZE.—8 Air Musical Box.

SEVENTH PRIZE.—8 Air Musical Box.

EIGHTH PRIZE.—Superior Concertina.—"Wheatstone."

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d May, 1859.

TUSCAN STATUETTES AND VASES IN ALABASTER.

THE undersigned has just received from Italy a small Consignement of Statuettes and Vases; if the workmanship of the samples should please the Community of Shanghai, he will be happy to execute orders, according to design, for Columns, Fountains, Statues and every description of work in Marble or Alabaster.

C. VEROLI.
Hongkong Dispensary.

11my Shanghai, 5th May, 1859.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13su Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.

LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.

FOR SALE
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.

16mr SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquered ware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. PEER MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY having retired from our firm, our business as *Merchants and Agents* in China from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1859.

MR. LADHA TAR MAHOMED is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

11jn Shanghai, 1st May, 1859.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leaking of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,

Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Cases for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacobs's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoang Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Mar. 10	Singapore,	April 17
Bombay,	Apr. 1	Hongkong,	April 27
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Feby. 23
Galle,	Apr. 7		

MAIL of 29th March from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Last mail that was received on 12th, per *Yang-tsze* and 15th per *Aden*. In 1857 on 21st per *Lady Mary Wood*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, Jan. 15 { Received per post *viâ* Marseilles,.. Mar. 1
Shanghai, „ 6 { *viâ* Southampton, „ 7

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 13th May. 1859.	*Ending 13th May.* 1858.
7.—*Max.* 70 *Min* 56..... *Max.* — *Min.* —	
8.— „ 68 „ 61..... „ 73 „ 57	
9.— „ 69 „ 62..... „ 76 „ 61	
10.— „ 75 „ 58..... „ 83 „ 61	
11.— „ 73 „ 53..... „ 67 „ 54	
12.— „ 76 „ 56..... „ 61 „ 55	
13.— „ 78 „ 63..... „ 62 „ 57	

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, Bank Bills 6m./s., 6*s.* 7*d.*, a 6*s.* 7½*d.*, First class Credits and other Credits & Private Bills 6*s.* 7¼*d.* a 6*s.* 7½*d.*, Bills with documents 6*s.* 6*d.* per Tl. —*On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted Rs. 310. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 d/s., Rs. 308, per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, Bank Bills 15 *d/s.*, 2½ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

May, New, Tls.	*Malwa*	Old, Tls.
7, —438 *a* 442		465 —
9, —438 *a* 442		465 —
10, —438 *a* 442		465 —
11, —437 *a* 442		460 *a* 470
12, —437 *a* 442		460 *a* 470
13, —440 *a* 445		460 *a* 465
May,	*Patna*	
7,		555 —
9,		555 —
10,		555 —
New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	Old 1857, Tls.
11,—545 —	552 —	530 —
12,—518 —	552 —	530 —
13,—545 —	550 —	530 —

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. John Dent, E. Webb, Mugford, E. H. Green, and T. Kroes. Per *Henry Ellis*, Mr. Everett Frazer.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. John Dent, E. H. Green, Mugford, T. S. Borradaile, R. M. Olyphant, R. Jarvie, and E. H. How.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
March 20.
For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Howell, Mrs. Elmstone and infant.
For Hongkong, Rev. J. C. Armistead, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Hogdson and child, Messrs. J. Moul Jr., Goddard, W. Green, J. Badenoch, Heard, and Heard Jr.
April 4.
For Shanghai, Miss Fothergill, and Mr. R. Goddard.

PASSED ANJER.—For Shanghai, March 31st, *Sultan* from Philadelphia; April 4th, *Vancouver*, from New York.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Will meet at the Library Rooms, on *Tuesday evening, the 17th inst.*, at 8 o'clock.

A "Glance at the Taouist Mythology in its modern form," by the Rev. J. Edkins will be read.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

Error in the "China Pilot" Edn. 1858.

We are requested to state on the authority of Commander Ward, R.N., of H. M. S. *Actæon*, that the Latitude of St. Vladimir Bay in the Gulf of Tartary is 43° 55′ N. not 42° 55′ as erroneously printed in the "China Pilot," p. 294.

THE Imperial High Commissioners who have been sojourning at Soochow during the last three months, in the absence of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, returned to Shanghai on Sunday last and now await the arrival of the Ambassadors to proceed to Peking to exchange the ratifications of the Treaties.

There are rumours afloat respecting the city of Nanking, one is that the Imperialists are upon the point of taking it, another is that the rebels are about to evacuate and proceed Southward.

The boats in the Soochow creek mentioned in our last have considerably increased in number.

WHEN we the sons of Japhet become dwellers in the tents of Shem, we are verily strangers in a foreign land. Though the assertion may be trite, yet it is true to an extent we are scarcely conscious of, especially within this the borders of the Land of Sinim. Who—that has had his lot cast in these ends of the earth for a season—does not remember the feelings with which he looked upon the denizens of this ancient empire, during the first fortnight of his residence, as he observed them strolling about, decked out in the richest silks and satins, and wielding a fan with that grace which only a celestial can assume? Probably a feeling of compassion arose in his mind on the occasion; —we will not suppose any less generous impulse; nor is it our object to adjudicate the relative merits, when we venture to assert that these same celestials were equally strong in a consciousness of their own superiority. Something has been done towards a better mutual understanding, but still it is true that we are widely separated by customs, feelings, and interest. They know something of our military achievements, and they acknowledge the preponderance of physical force on our side;—may hap their minds are also tinged with a wholesome dread of collision;—while we in our turn are amused with the puerilities of their warlike strategics. Years of commercial intercourse have to a limited extent established a better understanding between the two races, while it is felt that similar interests actuate the merchants of both hemispheres; and time will doubtless shew that commerce has had no inconsiderable share in removing the stumblingblocks, and promoting the mutual civilization of the inside and outside nations. But when we come to the department of letters, it is here indeed that we are to them as barbarians, and they are to us barbarians. Each seems to glory in the extent of his ignorance with regard to the other; and in very deed between them and us, there is a great gulph. This state of things strikes one as singular in some respects, considering that literature is the peculiar glory of this nation. A visit to a perfectural city during a literary examination is well calculate to give some idea of the importance in which letters is held. The elite of the youth of China are seen pressing forward, eager to test the success of those acquirements, which it may be has cost them many a weary day and night during the past twelve months, and upon which they have built their hopes of future honour and preferment. A knowledge of the extensive machinery in operation throughout the empire connected with these examinations, would afford more than a hint of the great pains taken by the imperial government to select from the countless mass, those who are best qualified by their talents to fill offices with honour to themselves and advantage to the nation. The following remarks have been suggested to us by the recent examination at Kwan-shan, which although now somewhat late to be considered news, yet refer to a subject, which we opine is sufficient to engage the interest of many of our readers.

Literary examinations may be classed in four grades. The lowest takes place at the district city about once in 18 months, where all youth desirous of competing for honours in the higher grades must first make their appearance. Having been successful in this, they next proceed to the prefectural city, where they are examined by the local magistrate (*che foo*). After these preliminaries, they proceed to the prefectural examination to compete for the first degree (*sew tsae*). Having been successful so far, they next repair to the triennial examinations at the Provincial city, which take place once in 3 years, to compete for the second degree (*keu jin*). The competition for the third degree (*tsin sze*) occurs in the capital, also once in 3 years. A few words on the Keang-soo examinations will give a general idea of what is taking place, or would be taking place, throughout each of the 18 provinces, were it not for the present insurrectionary troubles.

Sun Paou-yuen the imperial commissioner who has been appointed to conduct the examinations throughout the province of Keang-soo is a vice-president of the Board of Revenue, and wears a red button indicating the 2nd rank; of the mature age of 58, he has reached his present position without any signal indication of extraordinary talent. Having left Peking at the close of the Chinese year he has taken up his temporary residence at Keang-ying on the Yang-tsze keang, and reached Kwan-shan last month, to commence the first of a series of examinations at the several prefectural cities of the province. He is now presiding over a similar arena at Sung-keang foo, after the completion of which he will proceed to Kiang-ying to hold the examination for the prefecture of Chang-chow, and so on till he has given all the aspirants of the province an opportunity of signalizing themselves. This done it will be time for him to commence anew, and repeat the routine, which will nearly fill up the three years of his commission, and entitle him to return to court and make his report to the emperor. The examinations for the prefecture of Soo-chow are always held at Kwan-shan, in compliance with an old custom, and here accordingly the magnate Sun arrived with a staff of twelve subalterns on the 20th of March, and on the 22d the hall was opened for the candidates. The town presented an unwonted bustle, the day was fine, and upwards of ten thousand competitors had assembled on that and the succeeding days. Before sunrise the *sew-tsaes* had already collected in the hall, answered their names, and received the themes which were to occupy them during the day. These were four in number, being exercises in poetry and the antiquities of China; and it should be remarked that these texts are given without any indication of the work from which they are extracted, which the students are expected to know and state, as also to explain the meaning of the texts, which are generally remarkable for their terseness, and this has to be written in stanzas of an appointed form. Of the texts in question, the first consisted of five characters taken from a book by one Wang Tsung, published about 1800 years ago, and by no means a commonly known or much read work. If a translation of the theme might be attempted, it would read something like this—"They were *au fait* at the Five Classics." This alludes to the disciples of Confucius. When it became bruited through the town, that this text had been given, one or two copies of Wang Tsung's work which were discovered among the extensive book stores, immediately rose to most extravagant prices. The next theme consisted of four characters from the works of Seun-tsze, one of the most famous of the philosophical writers who lived in the 3d century B. C. It may be translated,—"The superior man nourishes the source," alluding to the emperor nourishing purity at the fountain head of the government. The third theme was five characters from the poems of Taou Yuen-ming who wrote about the end of the 4th century. The English of the sentence is "My soul is devoted to music and study." The essay on this had to be written in stanzas of seven words to a line. The fourth and last for the day was,—"Imitate Luh Keen-nan's headings to the portraits of eighteen scholars." Luh Keen-nan was a poet and voluminous writer of the Sung dynasty, and the competitors were expected to imitate his style of poetry in an ode on the above laconic theme. Such formed the first day's exercise, on which the students were engaged till about sunset. All these had already obtained their first degree at previous examinations, and the object of this was to keep them up to the mark, so that it is in some degree compulsory for all graduates to attend.

The next day was occupied with a special exercise for some three or four hundred *sew tsaes*, who had from various causes, omitted to be present at previous examinations, and had thus entailed so much extra labour on the present occasion.

The 24th was devoted to the youthful talents who had not yet mounted the first step of the preferment ladder. Two themes were appointed for the day, the first being a line from a poem by Luh Keen-nan above mentioned: *i. e.*—"When the drizzling spring showers fall on the flags, the swallows fly low."

On the 25th and 28th days the *sew tsaes* were again examined, the themes being taken from the Classics and the Four books. On March 30th, April 1st, 3d, and 5th, the aspirants for the 1st degree (*sew tsae*) were again examined. During these four days, 340 competitors in all from the prefecture of Soo-chow and the department of Tae-tsang, were successful.

From these imperfect notes it may be gathered that the student's life in China, if followed up with the ardour that the subject demands, is far from being a sinecure, and that with all the defects that may have crept into the system in the course of ages, the theory at least is sound at the base.

WE understand that orders have been received for H. M. S. *Highflyer* and *Cormorant* to be held in readiness for service at the Northward. The *Algerine* has proceeded to Ningpo to relieve the *Cormorant*. It is not yet known what vessel will take *Highflyer's* place here; probably the *Inflexible* in the first instance.

WE omitted last week to announce the arrival, from Nagasaki, of the U. S. Str. *Mississippi*, Capt. Nicholson, having on board H. E. Townsend Harris, Consul General for the United States at Japan. It is understood that the *Mississippi* is waiting despatches from the *Powhatan*, shortly expected at Hongkong with Mr. Ward, U. S. Minister.

The *Mississippi* remains at Woosung as her draft of water is great for ascending the river.

ON Tuesday the 10th, the Steamer, *Hellespont*, brought dates from Hongkong to the 2d inst. being four days later than the *Formosa*; the mail was not in and there was little news at Hongkong. Rear Admiral Hope arrived there, in the *Inflexible*, on the 28th ulto. and was expected to leave for this port, in the *Chesapeake*, about the 15th inst. It was supposed Mr. Bruce would leave about the same time, as also Mr. Consul General Alcock *en route* to Japan. The Japanese and Chinese Missions will be separate, and Mr. Alcock invested with Plenipotentiary powers. Pei kwei, the Lieut. Governor of Canton died in his Yamun on the 25th April. The hon. H. Tudor Davies, Chief magistrate of Hongkong and member of the Legislative Council has accepted the office of Foreign Inspector of Maritime Customs at Shanghai and we hear that Mr. G. H. Fitzroy lately attached to Lord Elgin's embassy, and Mr. O. E. Roberts late U. S. Vice-Consul will fill the same posts at Canton, the former representing the British and the latter the American interest. Sir John Bowring was to leave by the mail Steamer of the 5th. It was not publicly known who was appointed to the Governorship; Col. Caine, the Lieut. Governor, would succeed to the office temporarily.

IN our issues of the 23d and 30th ulto., we noticed the circumstance of a party of gentlemen having been illtreated at the hills, and the punishment of the principal offender.

We are glad to see this affair has given cause to a very satisfactory proclamation being issued by the Intendant of this Circuit. We hope to give a translation in full in our next number. In the meantime we may state that (after announcing that punishment had been inflicted on a Chinese for an unjustifiable assault on a party of foreigners when on an excursion) the proclamation informs the Chinese public that under the New Treaty respectable foreigners are to be allowed to go into the interior, and prohibits their being called, in future, by such names as "Yang kwei tsze," "Fan kwei," "E jin"—foreign devils—outlandish devils—barbarians. It points out that such conduct is contrary to the Confucial principle of "treating others as you would be treated," and that it is certain to be resented by the foreigners, and to lead to disturbance of the peace.

The presence at Shanghai of the High Imperial Commissioners and of the Governor General of the Province gives additional importance to this document, as it cannot have been issued without their cognizance and possibly has been published by their order.

THE *Kingston*, reported to be on the North Bank in our issue of 16th ultimo, and subsequently arrived in harbour, in attempting to enter the new Dock was taken hold of by the tide, forced against the piers and thrown on her beam-ends, as she lies at present. We understand she has been condemned and will be sold to be broken up.

FROM Ningpo we learn, that the trial of Samuel Austin and others, whose names we gave in our last week's issue for alleged malpractices in extorting money from the Chinese trading boats among the Chusan Islands, under pretence of giving them convoy, terminated on the 6th instant.

Although every pains were taken to secure the attendance of the necessary Chinese witnesses to support the charges raised on the various plaints against the prisoners, in consequence of the absence of some material witnesses, some of the charges could not be substantiated; enough however was proved to the satisfaction of the Court, to enable it to inflict punishment on one or two of the principal offenders, as follows:—

Samuel Austin was convicted of forcing Chinese boats to accept convoy receipts; also, of having convoy establishments on shore at Tinghae, Sinkiamoon and elsewhere with flags flying in front of them purporting to be English flags, also of extorting money by threat from Chinese boats.

For these several offences Austin has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 150 dollars and to restore 56 dollars illegally extorted from a Chinaman.

The master of the Lorcha *Chusan*, Daniel Fergusson, was fined 100 dollars for contravention of the 5th Article of "The Regulations of Trade." The *Chusan* has been liberated from custody, and given over to her owner Mr. Davidson of Ningpo, by whom she had been chartered to Fergusson or Austin & Co.

The other defendants were all acquitted for want of evidence.

The Court further decreed the dissolution of the convoy company of Austin Kraal & Co., and the withdrawal within 10 days from the waters of Tinghae, Sinkiamoon, and the fishing stations of the Chusan Archipelago, of all boats, lorchas, and vessels, either acting in the name of Austin Kraal & Co. or indirectly through the agency of *other parties*, under a penalty of 5,000 dollars.

We learn also that M. de Montigny the French Consul-general has given stringent orders for the withdrawal of the French boats from the Chusan Islands and forbidden them any further participation in convoy business, so we trust that an effectual stop has at length been put to these disgraceful semi-piratical proceedings, which have so frequently been a scandal and reproach to the flags of the western nations.

Mr. Vice-Consul Sinclair was assisted during the trial by Messrs. Patridge Wadman and Hart, British merchants, as Assessors.

No. 13.

NOTIFICATION.

H. M. CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *6th May*, 1859.

The undersigned has to circulate for the information of British subjects the annexed declaration of the blockade of the River of Saigon in Cochin China by His Excellency Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Forces of France and Spain in the Chinese Seas.

(Signed.) D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

To the BRITISH COMMUNITY
at Shanghae.

(Copie.)

DIVISION NAVALE
DES MER DE CHINE,
Cabinet de l'Amiral.

Je soussigné Vice Amiral, Commandant en chef les Forces Françaises et Espagnoles combinées dans les mers de Chine,

Déclare

A compter du 15 Mars, 1859, la Rivière de Saïgon sera tenue en état de Blocus effectif par les forces navales et militaires placées sous mon commandement.

Il sera procédé contre tout bâtiment que essayerait de violer le Blocus conformément aux lois internationales et aux traités en vigueur avec les Puissances neutres.

Saïgon, le 15 Mars 1859.

Signé: C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

Pour Copie conforme
Macao, le 13 Avril 1860.
Le Secretaire de la légation
de France en Chine,
Signé: KLECZKOWSKI.

Pour Copie Conforme,
le Chancelier
Signé: E. MERLO.

THE WEATHER.

(Omitted in our last Number.)

APRIL.—Another month of gentle Spring is gone and we are hurrying on again through its too short existence, towards our hot season. Yet, six weeks more of agreeable temperature, seldom rising above 80 degrees, may be expected before the burning heat of our summer months sets in.

The first week of April was fine, and pleasant, excepting a sudden change of wind from S.E. to North and a fall in the temperature of 23 degrees between 11 and 4 o'clock on the 2nd day. Rain has fallen on 11 days, sometimes in heavy showers. The weather has generally been very delightful though occasionally damp and disagreeable. The thermometer ranged between 62 and 80 in the day, and 40 and 64 in the night;—it was only four days above 75 and 8 nights above 55. Fire in the mornings and evenings very enjoyable. Light winter clothing still worn by the cautious.

Alternate rain and sunshine has been favorable to the wheat and barley crops, the ears of which are filling and promising abundance. All nature seems to have recovered from the effects of winter and is luxuriating in the change

The kitchen gardens of foreigners now yield cauliflowers, celery and lettuce; and early peas are ripening for the table.

The first of the very indifferent fruits that we get in Shanghai is now produced in the market, —a small cherry with just sufficient flavor to remind one of that fine fruit at home.

The Glycinis,—purple and white, many other flowers and a profusion of roses are giving beauty to the foreign gardens.

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We are late in producing a Comparative Statement of the Foreign Trade of this Port for the years 1857 and 1858, given elsewhere, but we have now the satisfaction of presenting a correct compilation from Returns published at the Maritime Custom House, Shanghai. By those of our local subscribers who keep up such statistics it may be considered superfluous, or "quite unnecessary" as our mystic contemporary, the *Shanghai Chronicle*, says, but to others, here and abroad, it may be interesting, and useful as a record of the great magnitude which the trade of Shanghai has attained since its commencement in 1843. It acquires additional value at this moment when we are on the eve of opening up new channels for the further extension of the trade by the treaties coming into operation at the beginning of our next commercial year, now close at hand.

Treasure forms a material item in the total value of our Imports and Exports, but as no return can be procured, except of that carried by the Peninsular & Oriental Company's vessels, a statement of the total amount could not be relied on. The sum per P. & O. Co.'s Steamers *only*, was—

	Imported.	*Exported.*
In 1857,.. Tls.	15,003,097.. Tls.	1,964,874
In 1858,.. ,,	2,371,730.. ,,	5,105,727

Exclusive of Treasure,—in 1857 the value of *Exports exceeded* the Imports by Tls. 5,713,339. In 1858 the *Imports exceeded* the Exports by Tls. 4,435,568

Compared with a similar statement for 1856 and 1857, published in this journal in June, 1858, this has the advantage of greater accuracy, inasmuch as the Custom House did not issue a return for the year 1856 and therefore only an estimate could be given.

The statistics must be viewed as a satisfactory exposition of the present state of the trade of Shanghai.

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—The *Evening Mail* shows us that the Post Office Notification (lately rescinded) that all letters, not prepaid, would be opened and returned to the writer, could be easily evaded by this simple but clever "dodge:"—Date and sign your letter with the name and residence of the person it is intended for, instead of your own; address it to yourself and post it *unpaid* It would be opened at the Post Office and sent to the *supposed* writer, free of charge, as a returned letter.

(From the Saturday Review, March 5.)

CONFESSIONS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

It is only common justice to Sir John Pakington to admit that he has performed with courage and candour the most humiliating task that ever fell to the lot of a British Minister. For the first time in the history of this country it has been officially proclaimed that the navy of England is inferior to that of France. It was time, indeed, that the truth should be confessed, and it is not too late, we trust, to apply an effectual remedy. Here is the substance of the sketch which the chief of the British Navy gave of its progress under himself and his predecessors:—"In 1812, England had 245 line-of-battle ships, while France had 113. She had then 272 frigates, and France had 72. In 1820, England possessed 146 liners and 164 frigates, and France 58 liners and 39 frigates. In 1840, England had 89 line-of-battle ships, and France 44. We had 130 frigates and France had 50. In 1850, England had 86 line-of-battle ships, and France 45; England 104 frigates, France 56." At this rate of comparative progress, the eventual superiority of France was assured, and Sir John Pakington tells us that last summer the Admiralty took measures to ascertain what were the facts, and found that each country had 29 line-of-battle ships capable of service, while France had 46 frigates against 34 of ours. These numbers, however, do not express the whole truth; for nine of our liners are, it appears, inferior to the worst of the French ships, and are fit only to replace the block-ships, which are already condemned as utterly useless. In line-of-battle ships there was, to use Sir John Pakington's own words, nominal equality, but real inferiority. In frigates, France had the superiority by no less than 12. Our inferiority was increasing every day, and, at the rate of progress then contemplated, France would, by the end of 1859, have had an advantage measured by 4 line-of-battle ships, 300 guns, and 8,000 horse-power, besides a great superiority in frigates. This state of things is perilous, humiliating, and disgraceful. If we could find stronger terms, we would use them to describe the scandalous neglect by which the once predominant navy of England has been suffered to sink to the condition which Sir John Pakington described. Practically, the Board of Admiralty have had the command of unlimited funds. They had only to ask and to obtain what they required. In point of fact, they have taken votes for double the amount expended by France or any other country, and the result is what Sir John Pakington has told us.

But this is only half the tale. Not only are our ships less numerous than those of France, but we cannot even man those which we possess without a delay of from four to six months for each; while the French Government can bring together crews sufficient for their whole fleet by a mere stroke of a pen. It, moreover, the demands which distant duties make upon our force are taken into consideration, Sir Charles Napier's assertion that the French at this moment have the command both of the Mediterranean and the Channel, cannot be very far from the truth, notwithstanding Sir John Pakington's disclaimer of such a belief as derogatory to the reputation of England. To us it seems derogatory enough that there should be any possible question as to the command of the Channel. But Sir John Pakington does not tell us by what amazing mal-administration this humiliation has been brought upon us. The Admiralty could not have been taken exactly by surprise, for ships are not built in a day, and the progress of the French navy has been the constant topic of remark for years—everywhere, that is, except among the guardians of the British fleet. The figures now produced show that our inferiority is the result of a steady gain on the part of France for many years. There was no disguise about the matter. In 1850, a public Commission propounded its scheme for increasing the French steam navy to 45, and ultimately to 50, line-of-battle ships, with at least a proportionate increase of frigates. The work was steadily pursued, in the face of the world, from that time to the present, and when it is almost complete, our Board of Admiralty discovers for the first time, in the summer of 1858, that France has outstripped us in the race of shipbuilding. The country was somewhat blinded during the Russian war by the appearance of some slight numerical superiority in our fleet; but the Admiralty must have known then, as well as now, that the advantage was only apparent, inasmuch as a large portion of our fleet consisted of block-ships which were worthless, and of converted 50-gun ships which were little better. Some perception of the danger which threatened seems from time to time to have reached the Board, for within the last ten years it appears that the Surveyor of the Navy proposed to build 37 ships of the line, and that orders were given for their construction. But those orders were never executed. Instead of 37 ships, 25 only were built; and during the same time 23 frigates were all that were produced, although 37 was the number decided to be necessary.

This has not been attributable to any parsimony on the part of the House of Commons. The Admiralty cannot plead want of funds, and we are at a loss to conceive what other excuse can be suggested for its failure to get its own orders carried out. An administrative Board that discovers the most essential facts years after they might easily have been known, and that is incapable of executing its own designs, is not likely to distinguish itself by frugal and efficient expenditure. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that Sir John Pakington's Committees appointed to investigate the state of the steam machinery and the expenditure of the dockyards should have found that considerable changes were necessary to ensure judicious and economical management. Sir John Pakington has so frankly admitted the right of the country to know how the money voted for the navy is expended, and why the results have not been greater, that we presume he will lay the reports of these Committees before the House. But a more comprehensive inquiry is absolutely essential, and especially one that will answer these three questions—What defect of organization has kept the Admiralty so long in the dark as to the continuous falling-off in the strength of our navy compared with those of other Powers? How does it happen that ships have been ordered and not built—and that, too, on such a scale as to leave a deficiency of 12 ships of the line and 14 frigates? And, lastly, why is the expenditure in the dockyards so utterly out of proportion to the work that is done? A thorough investigation of these matters would probably suggest the means of rendering the Admiralty machinery, if not perfect, at any rate less inefficient than it has hitherto proved. It is obviously impossible for the Government to resist a Commission after the damaging confessions which have at length been made, and we do trust that the House of Commons will not be induced, by the genuine zeal of Sir John Pakington, to forego an investigation which concerns much less the comparative merits of individual Ministers than the faults of an administrative system which seems framed to ensure failure, whether worked by the strongest or the feeblest hands. We have trusted implicitly to the Admiralty, and it has sacrificed our naval supremacy. It is not too much to ask that the department may be thoroughly overhauled before it undertakes the difficult task of restoring the navy to the position it has lost.

The immediate efforts by which Sir John Pakington proposes to commence the restoration of the navy, though very considerable when compared with the moderate achievements of late years, will still leave much to be done to bring the fleet up to its proper strength. By the end of the year we are promised an addition of 15 line-of-battle ships, 9 frigates, and 2 iron-cased vessels, similar to those which are now rapidly approaching completion in the French dockyards. The reason assigned for not doing more is that even this will tax to the utmost the power of the dockyards. If from this estimate the ships to be converted are deducted, it would seem that we have not the means of launching more than 11 large ships in a year of exceptional activity. The rapid progress made by the French shows that their powers of production cannot be far, if at all, short of this; and if this be so, it is plainly not enough to hurry on new ships for launching, without providing fresh accommodation to enable us in future years to add to the navy, as fast as may be necessary, without being checked by the want of dockyard room. We are beginning to build ships in earnest after France has constructed a fleet stronger than our own, and if the old Admiralty rule is to continue, we shall perhaps be thinking of enlarging our dockyards when we find that France is able to turn out two ships for every one we launch.

The provision for the present year is the weakest part of Sir John Pakington's estimates. There was not an attempt in his speech to show how he had come to the conclusion that 38,000 seamen would be sufficient for our wants; and he seemed to think it quite enough to point out the extremely immaterial fact that the vote was larger than in former years of peace, when it was notoriously too small. The official estimate is that the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons combined will shortly amount to 12 sail of the line and 8 frigates. This is the only force which, without more men, we shall be able to display in the immediate presence of the whole navy of France. The reserves of the Manning Commission are as yet only on paper, and any considerable increase in the *personnel* of the fleet would be the work of months. The necessity for it may arise in weeks or days, and we cannot think that such a force as Sir John Pakington proposes is sufficient for the dignity or the safety of this country.

(From the Saturday Review, March 5.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT THE DENTIST'S.

The religious "function" with which the House of Commons inaugurates its daily labours, and in which Ministerialists and Opposition, standing opposite each other, gravely pray that their deliberations may not be "partial," is generally a very dreary rite. The congregation is as scanty as in the pews of a City church. There are the official supplicants, of course, who take it in the day's work—the Speaker and the Clerks, and the motionless Sergeant-at-arms, who is condemned to do nothing all the night long but sit, like Patience in an arm-chair, smiling at bores. But, beyond these, the attendance is generally confined to half-a-dozen of Mr. Wilson Patten's myrmidons, who give themselves up to ronds and watercourses. The ceremony has a ritual all its own. As soon as the Speaker arrives at the table, he bows to the Chaplain; the members stand up and turn towards the wall, like the schoolboys in disgrace; those who are devout among them put one knee on the bench and look into their hats; and the Chaplain proceeds to mumble through a Psalm and some State Prayers. The Clerks do not consider that saying the responses come in their day's pay; and generally the apparent connexion between the figure mumbling at the table and the members adoring the wall is so very slight, that it looks more like a Quaker's meeting with one unruly worshipper than any other known religious observance.

But on Monday, "Prayers" were a much more animated scene. Long before the Speaker came in, the benches were crowded to excess. There had not been so devoutly-minded a House of Commons since the days of Barebones. Even Alderman Salomons did not disdain the Christian ritual. Whence this sudden fever of devotion? Was it fear of the scourge of Bright, or thankfulness at the disappearance of Walpole? Alas, that it should bear a mere sordid significance! The secret of it lay in a sort of premium on prayerfulness, which the House of Commons, distrusting its own much-impugned piety, has been sagacious enough to offer. It is a standing order that any member who shall bow himself decently enough to come to Prayers shall have, as a reward, his seat secured to him the whole evening, all interlopers notwithstanding. The result is, that the popularity of Prayers is in exact proportion to the liveliness of the very mundane party scuffle which is expected to follow them. On Monday, when the House of Commons was to hear its fate, the attendance was naturally large; and, owing to the admirable calculations of Sir Charles Barry, who has provided 400 seats for 654 senatorial carcases, the House was absolutely crammed. Even the punctual Mr. Ayrton was wandering about discomfited on the floor; and Mr. H. Berkeley, just when his pet question was about to come on, was dumb, for support, to twine himself round a pillar in a distant corner. Lord Palmerston, whose religious position relieves him from the necessity of attending Prayers, did not arrive till just before the debate began, and could only be accommodated by that painful process of wedging, to which the occupants of official benches, as a set-off to their honours, have occasionally to submit.

It was a painful interval of suspense, that half-hour before the public business began. Nature was struggling for the mastery in many a palpitating Liberal breast. Mr. James Wyld might try to maintain a look of self-possession, as if Holmin were the dew ling-place of a dense multitude, and set off from the ravages of Reform. Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen might chaff and chatter as if sandwich were immeculate. But it was a painful effort, a ghastly merriment after all, like the facetiousness and good humour of steamboat passengers just as the tinge of yellow-green is stealing over their cheeks. Even Sir Benjamin Hall looks lost something of its winning blandness. Was it possible to contrive a schedule into which Wells should not find its way? But the majority, more happily circumstanced, were waiting with impatience for the slaughter to begin. There was Mr. Edwin James, in all the respectability of a very stiff black satin tie, and a rigidly decorous demeanour to match. He had just taken the oath at the table, and in his mouth its solemn words had acquired a fresh and touching sanctity. There was Mr. Cox, sedate in the reflect on that to make Finsbury worse was beyond the reach even of Tory malignity. And there was Mr. Bright, no longer rolling into his place with a burly demagogue's assurance, as on the first night of the Session, but quelled by the manifest hostility of the House, and looking as cross as a man has a right to do, who has pursued a discreditable policy and has got nothing for his pains.

At last the moment came, and Mr. Disraeli rose. He never forgets an historical conjuncture, and always on such occasions seems to be arranging his attitude to suit a possible photographer in the gallery. He throws back his coat, makes a theatrical pause, eyes the Gentile rabble in front of him for a moment with a supreme contempt, and then, remembering that meekness is the fitting emblem of conscious genius, lowers his head, drops his voice, and begins in an inaudible murmur. For the first hour, like all Mr. Disraeli's exordiums, the speech was intolerably dull. It was a long history of all that had been done and all that had not been done on the subject of Reform during the last fifteen years. Members know it all by heart; and even if they had not known it, it was not what they wanted to know. Which of them was to fall under the axe of the fatal schedule? Or, if they escaped, what new constituents were they to flatter, what new washed babies to kiss, what new hustings'-lies to tell? These were the anxious questions that racked their hearts—what stomach had they for an hour's antiquistic lecture on the historical development of Reform? As period followed period, and the orator seemed to come no nearer to the Bill, the agony of the sufferers began to pass the bounds of human endurance. Mr. James Wyld could hardly keep his seat, and only found relief in cheering all Mr. Disraeli's most Tory sentiments. Mr. Collins, knowing too well that Knaresborough must go, and only begging to be put out of his pain, had no heart for the yells of applause with which he usually entertains the House, and was fain to bite his nails in moody muteness. The House manifested an uncomfortable silence. Sir Charles Napier yawned; for Southwark was safe, and his heart was light. The dirt to come could not possibly be worse eating than the dirt he had already manfully swallowed. The curl of Mr. Bright's lip grew more and more acid as he relieved himself by whisper ing occasional pleasantries to his neighbours, at which they tried to laugh. And, just below him, Mr. Roebuck did grim—for his favourite sin is the Toryism that spath Whiggery.

At last the Bill came—Lord Aberdeen's Bill carefully strained and filtered. As each closely clipped change and well pared concession was announced, the spirits of the House rose as the spirits of passengers rise at sea when land is sighted, or as the spirit of the patient in the dentist's chair rises when he hears the words of deliverance—"I do not think I can do anything to your teeth to-day, Sir." Now they could cheer Mr. Disraeli's well pol-ed periods, and could laugh at his good-humoured joke. And when it was announced that only fifteen seats were to be taken, and that not one borough was to be disfranchised, their amiability and readiness to be amused knew no bounds. How genially they took all Mr. Disraeli's little attempts at fun—those faces that had been so gloomy and lowering but half an hour before! How they roared with laughter when he coquettishly declined to read the fatal schedule! Even the Opposition, who saw nothing but darkness before them—exclusion from Parliament if Mr. Disraeli failed, and exclusion from office if he succeeded—even they could not resist the contagion of the general delight, and Mr. James Wyld was positively enthusiastic in his cheers. And when Mr. Baxter's rise gave the signal for dinner, gaily they all went out chatting and criticising, little heeding the menacing scowl of Bright or Roebuck's sardonic smile.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Principal Articles of Import and Export at Shanghai by Foreign Vessels from 1st of January to 31st December in the years 1857 and 1858—taken from the Custom House Returns.

IMPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1857.		1858.		1858. Increase.		1858. Decrease.	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		Tels.		Tels.		Tels.		Tels.
Woollen Cloth, ...pieces,	22,104	388,918	32,480	559,244	10,382	170,326	..	..
Camlets, ... ,,	6,079	95,980	7,626	137,640	956	41,660	..	..
Do. Putels, ...	820	20,500	1,253	30,093	433	10,493	..	..
Cottons, Dyed, Piney and Printed, ... ,,	498,922	1,273,828	806,721	1,932,000	307,799	658,181	..	..
Domestics, British, ... ,,	9,610	28,830	4,299	14,046	..	..	5,311	14,784
Drills, Grey, ... ,,	273,344	765,018	420,080	1,306,987	156,436	541,900	..	..
Handkerchiefs, ...dozens,	73,105	53,622	115,777	71,093	42,672	17,441	..	..
Jeans, ...pieces,	19,685	52,555	43,495	110,442	23,810	57,887	..	..
Lastings, ... ,,	3,055	27,553	2,811	37,293	..	9,710	244	..
Long Cloths, Grey, ... ,,	1,460,394	2,652,893	1,844,918	3,577,630	378,524	924,800	..	..
Do. White, ... ,,	274,352	488,098	290,301	538,741	24,949	50,643	..	..
T. Cloths,*..... ,,	..	..	270,073	..	..	..	..	..
Long Ells, ... ,,	23,871	153,366	34,400	237,412	10,529	84,046	..	..
Sheetings, British, ... ,,	14,215	56,860	5,080	20,320	..	..	9,135	36,540
Do. American, ... ,,	66,150	171,900	30,400	91,840	..	..	29,750	80,150
Twills, White, ... ,,	3,505	7,704	4,079	9,177	574	1,473	..	..
Do. Grey, ... ,,	1,097	2,795	14,474	27,391	12,477	24,606	..	..
Velveteens & Velvet, ... ,,	36,128	143,678	35,803	174,891	..	31,153	325	..
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, ... ,,	4,532	33,844	15,465	135,787	10,933	101,943	..	..
Cotton Thread, ...piculs,	102	1,767	128	1,415	26	..	..	352
Silk Piece Goods, ... ,,	38	7,984	81	20,352	43	12,368	..	..
Do. Ribbons, ... pkgs.,	..	146,460	..	118,080	..	..	..	28,380
Iron, Nail Rod & Bar,... ,,	69,805	220,908	94,381	267,079	24,576	40,171	..	..
Lead, ... ,,	55,587	327,478	33,057	184,417	..	..	21,030	143,061
Quicksilver, ... ,,	630	26,135	153	7,642	..	..	477	18,493
Spelter, ... ,,	2,007	23,259	2,000	14,043	..	..	901	9,216
Tin, ... ,,	20,513	504,047	17,178	446,025	..	..	3,335	157,422
Bicho de Mar, White, & Black, ...piculs,	8,053	108,400	5,995	93,842	..	..	2,058	14,648
Birds' Nests, White, Middling, & Inferior, .. ,,	451	340,514	279	245,470	..	..	172	95,044
Birds Feathers, ...	..	5,579	..	10,468	..	4,889	..	..
Coals, ... ,,	259,222	200,525	495,350	371,512	236,128	161,987	..	..
Indigo, Dry, ... ,,	3,560	95,705	3,831	91,956	271	..	..	3,749
Do. Liquid, ... ,,	5,192	21,580	9,363	46,813	4,171	25,233	..	..
Lead, Red, White & Yellow, ... ,,	5,671	50,151	4,004	35,895	..	..	1,067	14,256
Mangrove Bark, ... ,,	30,076	25,653	29,719	23,774	..	..	357	1,879
Pepper, Black & White, ,,	7,695	70,957	15,220	104,097	7,398	33,650	..	..
Rattans, ... ,,	32,157	106,139	30,725	92,173	..	..	1,432	13,966
Rice, ... ,,	864,637	1,810,849	992,854	2,062,820	128,217	251,971	..	..
Sugar, Brown & White,.. ,,	517,209	2,178,205	652,304	2,318,101	135,185	139,806	..	..
Do. Candy, ... ,,	11,799	75,017	17,943	111,244	6,144	20,227	..	..
Wood, Kranjee, Laka, Red & Garroo, ...	..	98,286	..	78,586	..	..	..	19,700
Do. Sandal, ... ,,	20,737	178,297	10,713	80,340	..	..	10,024	97,951
Do. Sapan, ... ,,	34,700	99,543	69,552	144,315	34,852	44,772	..	..
Do. Masts, Piles, Joists, &c., ...	..	102,404	..	268,710	..	166,306	..	..
Sundries, ...	..	1,190,172	..	2,642,123	..	1,448,950	..	..
Total, ...	..	14,540,226	..	18,895,287	..	5,005,652	..	740,591
Opium, *delivered*, ...chests,	31,007 average Tls. 410 per chest	13,081,870	33,009 average Tls. 488 per chest	16,104,040	1,162	3,082,170	..	..
Total, ...	..	27,631,096	..	35,050,327	..	8,177,822	..	740,591
Deduct decrease, ...	..	..	..	..	..	740,591	..	..
Increase in value of Imports in 1858, ...	..	..	..	..	..	7,428,231	..	..

* Included in value of Sundries, not being specified separately in 1857.

EXPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1857.		1858.		1858. Increase.		1858. Decrease.	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		Tels.		Tels.		Tels.		Tels.
Tea, —*Black*, ...piculs,	100,110	4,832,050	100,820	2,824,884	..	..	53,290	1,908,075
Green, ... ,,	183,003	5,046,900	234,171	6,041,834	51,108	994,874	..	..
Silk,—*Raw*, ... ,,	81,284	17,313,232	51,604	15,803,964	..	..	29,680	1,440 208
Thrown, ... ,,	8,235	3,204,600	5,649	1,719,519	..	..	2,586	1,485,171
Coarse, ... ,,	602	132,890	310	29,780	..	..	292	103,119
Waste, ... ,,	1,672	46,364	369	9,934	..	..	1,303	36,430
Silk Piece Goods, ... ,,	866	340,004	1,951	084,936	1,085	335,932	..	..
Nankeens, ...pieces,	1,314,855	370,808	4,376,572	1,088,385	3,061,717	1,808,477	..	..
Rhubarb, ... ,,	2,025	35,920	2,060	106,418	37	10,489	..	..
Cotton, ... ,,	20,270	204,747	55,015	444,768	34,736	240,011	..	..
Wool, ... ,,	4,907	49,911	3,591	28,738	..	..	1,106	21,173
Cocoons, ... ,,	1,547	146,072	778	63,638	..	..	769	83,034
Sundries, ...	..	1,541,290	..	1,017,071	..	..	..	524,189
Total, ...	..	33,344,435	..	30,023,759	..	2,889,783	..	5,010,459
Deduct increase, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,889,783
Decrease in value of Exports in 1858, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,720,676

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NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST,

ARRIVED FROM

April
16,—Zwaluw, (Du. bg.), Bloem, Batavia.
16,—Hellespont, (Br. str.), Bolton, Shanghai.
19,—Cambalu, (Br. sh.), Fraser, Shanghai.
19,—Neva, (Br. sch.), Waller, Shanghai
20,—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
22,—Zephyr, (Br. sch.), Roper, Shanghai.
24,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Bayley, Shanghai.
24,—Thetis, (Du. bq.), Visser, Batavia.
28,—Yang-tze, (Am. str.), Dearborn, Shanghai.
30,—Egmont, (Br. sh.), Gibson Shanghai.
May
1,— ——, (Rus. whaler.)
2,—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosby, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

April
17,—Bali, (H. N. M. war-str.), Van Capellan, Kanagawa.
17,—Bride of the Seas, (Br. sh.), Dbuld, Shanghai.
18,—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Shanghai.
21,—Hellespont, (Br. str.), Bolton, Hongkong.
22,—Minnihaha, (Br. sh.), Brown, Shanghai.
23,—Jacob & Anna, (Du. sch.), Petersen, Shanghai
24,—Eamont, (Br. sch.), Oliver, Shanghai.
28,—Mississippi. (U. S. war-str.), Nicholson, Shanghai.
29,—Aramingo, (Am. sh.), Cassan, Shanghai.
30,—Marmora, (Br. bq.), Lyall, Shanghai.
May
1,—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
1,—Neva, (Br. sch.), Waller, Shanghai.

IN HARBOR.

Japanese—2 war-steamers, 1 barque, 1 Revenue cutter. Russian—H. I. M. frigate, Askold, (repairing.)

LOADING.

5th May, 1859.

Zwaluw, (Du. bg.), Cambalu, (Br. sh.), Zephyr, (Br. sch.), Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Thetis, (Du. bq.), Egmont, (Br. sh.), Invincible, (Br. sh.), Lord Clarendon, (Br. bq.), Maryland, (Am. bq.), Partiilon, (Du. bq.), Princess Charlotte, (Du. bg.), Elshout, (Du. bq.), Minna, (Am. sch.), Adeli, (Du. bq.), and (Rus. whaler.)

IMPORT CARGOES

Per *Neville*, from London.

Grey Shirtings,	44,100 pieces.
White do.	5,999 "
T. Cloth,	6,930 "
Camlets,	600 "
Long Ells,	2,000 "
Spanish Stripes,	222 "
Colored Brocades,	5,202 "
White do.	1,000 "
Dyed Spots,	500 "
White Figured Shirtings,	3,200 "
Dimities,	200 "
Blue Shirtings,	1,000 "
Grey Twills,	2,376 "
Clintz,	9,571 "
Sheetings,	2,115 "
Velveta,	648 "
Velveteens,	432 "
Damasks,	160 "
Cotton Mottled Mixed Stuff,	600 "
Handkerchiefs,	3,240 doz.
Spelter,	1,083 picals.
Lead,	2,000 pigs.
Glass,	1,250 boxes.

May 7th 1859.

Per *Chrysolite*, from London.

Grey Shirtings,	50,503 pieces.
White do.	12,050 "
White Brocade Shirtings,	995 "
White Figured do.	2,000 "
Blue Plain do.	147 "
Sheetings,	700 "
T. Cloths,	1,320 "
White Brocades,	1,200 "
Grey Twills,	360 "
Colored Damasks,	499 "
Clintz Furnitures,	995 "
Spanish Stripes,	140 "
Long Ells,	1,500 "
Dutch Camlets,	100 "
Dye Stuff (re-imports),	65 pckgs.
Window Glass,	1,150 "
Wines, Stores & Sundries,	572 "

Shanghai, 10th May, 1859.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

222—Encyclopœdia Britannica, vol. XVII.
231—Maurice (Revd. F. D.) The Epistles of St. John.
307—Meredith (Owen) The Wanderer.
600—Guizot (F.) Memoirs of my own Time—2nd vol.
705—Walpole (Horace) The Last Journals of; Ed. by Doctor Doran—2 vols.
706—Broughton (Lord) Italy 1816 to 1854—2 vols.
707—Buckingham (Duke of) Memoirs of the Court of George IV.—2 vols.
708—Russell (Lord John) Life of Charles James Fox—1st vol.
1234—Vecillut (E.) La Cochin-chine et le Tonquin.
1847—The Romance and its Hero, by the Author of "Magdalen Stafford"—2 vols.
1848—Adam Bede, by George Eliot—3 vols.
2328—Karey on Horse Taming.
2329—Behind the Scenes in Paris—2 vols.
2330—Roadside Sketches in the South of France.
2331—Campbell (Lord) Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements.

Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1859.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 6	Nora	B. schr	165	Williams	Japan	May 2	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Welcome	B. bark	337	Schwalky	Amoy	Apr 23	Sugar	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 7	Kate Kearney	B. bark	413		Formosa	.. —		
.. 7	Chrysolite	B. ship	471	McClelland	London	Jan 1	General	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 7	Juno	Ha. bk	202	Tell	Whampoa	Apr 21	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 8	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Japan	.. —		Dent and Co
.. 8	Salacia	B. bark	449	Locke	Port Phillip	Mar 27		Order
.. 10	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hongkong	May 3	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	Japan	.. 6	do	David Sassoon Son & Co
.. 11	Castilian	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Sydney	Mar 26	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 12	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	629	Hewatt	Swatow		Sugar	W. R. Adamson & Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
May 6	Van der Palm	Du. bk	431	Markus	Nagasaki	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 9	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Amoy	do	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 10	Fanny Kirchner	Old. bk	428	Block	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Algerine [H.M.	g.-boat		Arthur	Ningpo		
.. 12	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Pehau & Hkong	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 12	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	———		Russell and Co
.. 13	George & Henry	Ha. bk	238	Peters	Amoy	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 13	Amazone	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 13	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	218	Petersen	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 13	Eamont	B. schr	120	Oliver	Ningpo	Ballast	Dent and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended dispatch
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bonaresund	Apr 3	B. bark	557	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Chrysolite	May 7	B. ship	471	McClelland	Jas: Bowman and Co	Fuchau	15th inst
Cicilie	Apr 23	Du. bk	210	Schmidt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Clara	Apr 23	B. bark	401	Sheun	A. Howard	Amoy & Fuchau	Early
Collingwood	Apr 22	B. brig	270	Spence	Dent and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	Apr 22	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & Wpoa	To-day
Crest of the Wave	Apr 16	B. ship	776	Steele	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	15th inst
David Brown	May 3	A. ship	1725	Behm	Russell and Co		
Eastern Star	Apr 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Formosa	May 1	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15th inst*
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	462	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh	401	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co		
Hellespont	May 10	B. str	330	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Pehau & Hkong	17th inst
Henry Ellis	May 11	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Johanna Kalkmann	Apr 23	Ha. bk	224	Deper	Harkort and Co	Amoy	2d 12th
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Juno	May 7	Ha. bk	202	Tell	Harkort and Co		
Kate Kearney	May 7	B. bark	413		Dent and Co		
Kingston	Apr 17	B. ship	843	Weeks	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Livingston	Apr 24	B. ship	325	Pryne	Dent and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Augustine Heard and Co	Amoy	Early
Lucky Star	May 3	A. bark	623	Preston	Harkort and Co		
Mary	May 2	Hre. bk	368	Frese	A. R. Tilby		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mathilde	Apr 23	Da. sch	123	Clemsen	Shaw, Bland and Co	Swatow	Early
Menelus	Apr 20	B. ship	507	Williamson	Captain		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Dent and Co		
Minnihaha	Apr 26	B. ship	785	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	2d 12th
Neva	May 6	B. schr	90	Waller	Reis & Co		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ningpo	2d 10th
Nora	May 6	B. schr	165	Williams	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Orestes	May 4	Hre. bk	422	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & Wpoa	Early
Otto	May 3	Da. bk	230	Ahlmann	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	824	Hopson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Salacia	May 8	B. bark	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Sea Nymph	May 4	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	May 12	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Urania	May 6	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	2d 13th
Wanderer	Apr 18	A. schr	175	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
Welcome	May 6	B. bark	337	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early

48 *Merchant Vals*

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser	H M screw sloop	17	..	165	John Rytheven	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut A J Innes	60
Hasty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Highflyer	H M screw corvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	Lieut W H Jones	80
Nimrod	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Plover (86)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut W H Rason	60
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitshed	60
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.
Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec.; Koh-i-noor, 2d Jany.; Hersillia, 6th Feby.; and Georgiana, 12th do.
Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Gallice, 3d do. *Deal*—Challenger, 4th March.
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan.; Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; and Ballarat, 8th March.
Falmouth—Phantom, 1st Feby. *Shields*—Cleveland, 7th March.
Sunderland—Shan-tung, 26th Sept, (passed Anjer, March 13th).
New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.; and Currituck. *Philadelphia*—Sultan.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	13	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	13	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	30	29	27	17	18	22	21	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	16	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	15	17	25	27	23	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	13	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	3	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 0	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	25	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	11 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	13	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	3	2 & 28	21	28	20	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48.	.....	.....	11,572,141	19,117	226,636	1,511,151	1,740,787	.....
1848-49.	.....	.....	12,310,302	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50.	.....	.....	13,867,497	13,162	1,618,829	3,071,879	5,623,708	615
1850-51.	.....	.....	21,687,816	18,525	2,741,809	7,316,611	11,068,510	720
1851-52.	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
1852-53.	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	551
1853-54.	.....	.....	29,826,188	35,183	3,118,200	13,381,200	16,702,180	1,071
1854-55.	39,586,059	10,478,036	50,014,095	53,965	4,184,373	22,584,308	25,738,881	.....
1855-56.	24,668,430	3,583,424	28,211,854	36,272	289,442	29,650,337	29,939,979	1,118
1856-57.	10,607,084	10,791,487	21,101,571	50,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,037
1857-58.	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,393	17,625,806	17,941,199	1,668

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,668
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,642,968	7,188,575	30,831,543	65,665*
AUSTRALIA,	.....	.....	132,392	.....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	.....
CONTINENT,	.....	.....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	.....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,634	42,575	126,659	.....
MANILA,	64,247	72,772	137,622	.....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,178 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 15	Challenger	698	do	221,600	218,800	440,400	2,359
.. 22	Jubilee	764	do	37,533	728,316	765,869	2,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	do	203,200	310,500	513,700	2,311
.. 15	Assyrian	555	do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,267
.. 25	Wellington	402	do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,451
.. 27	Strathmore	450	do	429,255	.....	429,255	1,351
Dec 28	Lord of the Isles	691	do	225 691	381,772	607,463	1,451
.. 9	Ambeus	511	do	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	753	do	673,200	201,700	874,900	615
.. 13	John Masterman	608	do	433,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 23	Scutari	513	do	367,090	224,894	591,984	859
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	do	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	do	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	do	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	do	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	do	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	do	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 8	Sir W. P. Williams	569	do	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	.....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	554
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	do	570,480	285,595	856,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	do	297,768	283,823	581,591	822

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Sith Free Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	573,110	573,110	137,16	.....	.....	10,400
.. 9	Quicksteer	523	do	706,803	706,803	19,79	.....	.....	.....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	do	831,290	831,290	222,19	.....	.....	13,570
.. 15	Pamperò	1375	do	1,265,254	1,265,254	196,89	.....	.....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	do	1,277,100	1,277,100	25,02	.....	.....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	do	718,681	718,681	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov 1	Eureka	1041	do	1,034,328	1,034,328	36,09	.....	.....	.....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	do	590,442	590,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	do	861,500	861,500	39,95	.....	.....	4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	do	639,258	639,258	48,91	.....	.....	.....
Dec 3	O-ear	645	do	826,003	827,366	126,80	.....	.....	.....
.. 17	Soondfah	1634	do	820,353	820,353	20,41	.....	.....	44,556
.. 19	Canvas Back	731	do	750,380	750,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	do	943,133	943,133	51,77	.....	.....	.....
Jan 21	Nabob	1248	do	791,400	791,400	171,52	.....	.....	10,575
.. 27	Henry Hudson	744	do	739,903	739,903	23,15	.....	.....	.....
.. 28	Beaver	727	do	526,391	561,791	53,60	.....	.....	.....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	do	16,787	607,527	621,314	33,56	.....	3,462
Mar 6	Malay	808	do	26,000	814,434	840,434	134,63	.....	2,125
.. 20	Rom'ee of the Sea	1781	do	1,117	652,529	653,646	124,40	.....	1,225
.. 20	Gellatian	1164	do	.....	296,323	296,323	.....	.....	.....
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	do	.....	397,810	397,810	.....	.....	.....
Apr 2	Union	1012	do	132,171	680,272	812,443	7,97	.....	.....
May 1	Egeria	644	do	154,400	671,300	825,700	390,00	.....	6,850
.. 4	Arthur	534	Boston	114,197	238,282	352,479	.....	.....	650

* *Vid* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,037	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct). From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	.....	.....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	.....	.....	294,609
Cleared	Kate	316	Auckland	55,600	.....	55,600

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,274
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,031
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tze, str.	700	do	72
.. 15	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	976	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 1	Canton, str.,	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,329
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth, str.,	268	do	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,964
.. 17	Christian	176	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 16	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.,	337	do	1,917
.. 16	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,148
.. 17	Italian, str.,	557	do	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	760	do	2,190

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